

I

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H. R. 2554

To establish a national mineral and material policy and council, to provide for a secure minerals and materials base for the national economy and national security, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 13, 1983

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska introduced the following bill; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, Ways and Means, the Judiciary, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs



A BILL

To establish a national mineral and material policy and council, to provide for a secure minerals and materials base for the national economy and national security, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

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1 **TITLE I—SHORT TITLE, FINDINGS, AND**

2 **PURPOSES**

3 **SHORT TITLE**

4 **SEC. 101.** This Act may be cited as the “National Min-
5 erals Security Act of 1983”.

6 **DECLARATION OF FINDINGS AND PURPOSES**

7 **SEC. 102. (a)** It is the continuing responsibility of the
8 Federal Government to use all practical means to improve
9 and coordinate Federal plans, functions, programs, and re-

1 sources to meet the mineral and material needs of the Nation
2 and thereby fulfill the social, economic, and environmental
3 requirements of present and future generations of Americans.

4 The Congress finds that:

5 (1) The United States does not have a coherent
6 national minerals and materials policy.

7 (2) The continuity of a strong, healthy domestic
8 industrial base is essential to the economic viability and
9 national security of the United States.

10 (3) The United States dependence on foreign
11 sources for minerals and materials is detrimental to our
12 economic and national security goals.

13 (4) The United States knows little about the total
14 mineral and material resource potential of its public
15 lands.

16 (b) Therefore, the purposes of this Act are—

17 (1) to develop and implement a national minerals
18 and materials policy for a secure and continued supply
19 of minerals and materials,

20 (2) to encourage the development of economically
21 sound and stable domestic mining, minerals, and mate-
22 rials industries,

23 (3) to encourage the orderly development of do-
24 mestic mineral and material resources,

1 (4) to increase accessibility of public lands for
2 mineral exploration and development,

3 (5) to strengthen mineral data collection and anal-
4 ysis, and

5 (6) to promote and encourage research and devel-
6 opment of technology for substitution, recycling, and
7 conservation of strategic minerals and materials.

8 (c) As used in this Act, the term “materials” has the
9 same meaning given such term in section 2(b) of the National
10 Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development
11 Act of 1980 (30 U.S.C. 1601(b)).

12 **TITLE II—MINERAL AND MATERIAL PLANNING**
13 **AND AVAILABILITY**

14 **COUNCIL ON MINERALS AND MATERIALS**

15 **SEC. 201. (a)** There is established a council to be known
16 as the Council on Minerals and Materials (hereafter in this
17 Act referred to as the “Council”). The Council shall be com-
18 posed of three members who shall be appointed by the Presi-
19 dent, by and with the consent of the Senate, to serve at the
20 pleasure of the President. The President shall designate one
21 of the members of the Council to serve as chairman. Each
22 member shall be a person who as a result of training, experi-
23 ence, and attainments is exceptionally well qualified to carry
24 out the duties and functions of the Council.

25 **(b)** It shall be the duty and function of the Council—

1 (1) to monitor, evaluate, and coordinate on a con-
2 tinuing basis the programs and activities of the Federal
3 Government (including regulatory activities) so as to
4 carry out the purposes of this Act;

5 (2) to identify policy conflicts and propose courses
6 of action to the President for the resolution of such
7 conflicts;

8 (3) to formulate and recommend to the President
9 national policies designed to improve conditions affect-
10 ing the mineral and material needs and resources of
11 the Nation, and to meet the social, economic, and na-
12 tional security goals of the Nation;

13 (4) to advise in the preparation of reports required
14 by this Act, the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of
15 1970, or the National Materials and Minerals Policy,
16 Research and Development Act of 1980, and any other
17 reports relating to mining, minerals, and materials;

18 (5) to advise the President of mineral and material
19 trends, both domestic and foreign, the implications
20 thereof to the United States and world economies and
21 to national security, and the effects of such trends on
22 domestic industries; and

23 (6) to attend the international activities of the
24 United States relating to mineral and material issues,
25 including activities in implementation of international

1 agreements, international exchange programs in the
2 United States and abroad, and other conferences or ac-
3 tivities relating to minerals or materials.

4 (c) In exercising its powers, functions, and duties under
5 this Act, the Council—

6 (1) may consult with representatives of science,
7 industry, labor, State and local governments, and other
8 groups; and

9 (2) shall utilize to the fullest extent possible the
10 services, facilities, and information (including statistical
11 information) of public and private agencies and organi-
12 zations and individuals in order to avoid duplication of
13 effort and expense with the activities of such agencies,
14 organizations, and individuals.

15 (d)(1) The Council may employ such employees as may
16 be necessary to carry out its duties and functions under this
17 Act, but not to exceed twelve compensated employees.

18 (2) Notwithstanding section 3679(b) of the Revised
19 Statutes (31 U.S.C. 665(b)), the Council may employ volun-
20 tary and uncompensated service in carrying out its duties and
21 functions.

22 (e) Members of the Council shall serve full time and the
23 chairman of the Council shall be paid at the rate of basic pay
24 payable for level II of the Executive Schedule. The other

1 members of the Council shall be paid at the rate of basic pay
2 payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule.

3 (f) The Council may accept reimbursements from any
4 private nonprofit organization or from any department,
5 agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government, or
6 from any State or local government for the reasonable travel
7 expenses incurred by any member or employee of the Council
8 in connection with such member or employee's attendance at
9 any conference, seminar, or similar meeting.

10 (g) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out
11 the provisions of this title \$300,000 for the fiscal year ending
12 on September 30, 1982, and such sums as may be necessary
13 thereafter.

14 AGENCY MINERALS AND MATERIALS RESPONSIBILITY

15 SEC. 202. It shall be the responsibility of the head of
16 any Federal department or agency having jurisdiction over
17 any matter which may have an impact on domestic mining,
18 minerals, or materials industries to carry out the policies of
19 this Act when exercising authority under such programs in-
20 volving such matters and to fully cooperate and coordinate
21 with the Council.

1 **TITLE III—DOMESTIC MINERAL RESOURCE**
2 **POTENTIAL**

3 **POLICY AND PURPOSE**

4 SEC. 301. (a) The discovery of new sources of mineral
5 wealth from the public domain is in the best interest of the
6 national economy and security. It is in the public interest to
7 foster, encourage, and promote the exploration and develop-
8 ment of domestic mineral resources.

9 (b) The purpose of this title is to provide the means by
10 which the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this Act re-
11 ferred to as the "Secretary") may make available for mineral
12 location and leasing under applicable Federal law those
13 public lands heretofore withdrawn, classified, restricted, or
14 closed to such purposes.

15 **MINERAL REVIEW AND LAND USE PLANNING**

16 SEC. 302. (a) The Secretary shall review within three
17 years after the date of enactment of this Act all land use
18 plans developed under section 202 of the Federal Land
19 Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) before
20 such date of enactment to consider the suitability of lands
21 covered by such plans for mineral location and leasing, and
22 shall revise such plans accordingly.

23 (b) Any land use plan prepared under such section 202
24 after the date of enactment of this Act, and any review con-
25 ducted under subsection (a) of this section, shall (1) contain

1 an estimate of potential mineral resources prepared by the
2 Bureau of Mines and the United States Geological Survey,
3 and (2) consider the development and extraction of any sig-
4 nificant mineral deposit as a dominant use.

5 CLASSIFICATIONS AND WITHDRAWALS

6 SEC. 303. (a) The Secretary shall determine the number
7 of acres of Federal lands withdrawn, classified, restricted, or
8 closed to mineral location or leasing.

9 (b) Within three years after the date of enactment of this
10 Act, the Secretary shall report to the Congress on the results
11 of the determination made under subsection (a), and on the
12 number of acres of land made available for mineral location
13 and leasing under the general mining and mineral leasing
14 laws under this title.

15 NOMINATION OF LANDS

16 SEC. 304. (a) The Secretary shall publish within six
17 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and at least
18 once every two years thereafter, a notice in the Federal Reg-
19 ister requesting the nomination of lands withdrawn, classi-
20 fied, restricted, or closed to be reviewed under this section.
21 Persons submitting such nominations shall include such infor-
22 mation as the Secretary shall require in support of the nomi-
23 nation.

24 (b) Upon nomination by any person, lands shall be re-
25 viewed by the Secretary to determine the suitability of such

1 lands for mineral location or leasing. Within one hundred and
2 eighty days after the publication of the Federal Register
3 notice requesting nominations the Secretary shall identify
4 those areas receiving a significant number of nominations and
5 may at his discretion hold a public hearing to assess the
6 degree to which mineral location or leasing of such lands is
7 inconsistent and incompatible with the purposes of the with-
8 drawal or classification.

9 (c) The Secretary shall consult with any agency having
10 authority over lands reviewed under this section for the pur-
11 poses for which such lands were withdrawn, classified, re-
12 stricted, or closed.

13 (d) The Secretary shall make a determination as to
14 whether mineral location or leasing of nominated lands is in-
15 consistent and incompatible with the purposes of the original
16 withdrawal or classification, and issue an order containing
17 such determination within one year after the publication in
18 the Federal Register of the notice described in subsection (a).
19 In making such determination, the Secretary shall consider
20 mineral resource data and information obtained from the
21 Bureau of Mines and United States Geological Survey, infor-
22 mation contained in the nominations, comments from other
23 agencies, and information gathered at any public hearing held
24 under subsection (b). If the Secretary determines that mineral
25 location or leasing is not inconsistent and incompatible with

1 the withdrawal or classification for such nominated lands, the
2 Secretary is authorized and directed to apply the provisions
3 of the general mining and mineral leasing laws to such lands.

4 (e) Nothing in this Act shall prevent within withdrawn
5 or classified areas any activity, including prospecting, for the
6 purpose of gathering information about mineral or other re-
7 sources if such activity is carried on in a manner compatible
8 with public health and safety and with the purposes of the
9 withdrawal or classification.

10 (f) Except to the extent that lands previously withdrawn
11 or classified are made available for mineral location and leas-
12 ing under section 302 or 304, nothing in this title shall affect
13 the validity of existing withdrawals or classifications for the
14 purposes for which they were withdrawn or classified.

15 PROTECTION OF EXISTING VALID CLAIMS

16 SEC. 305. Nothing in this title shall be construed to
17 limit or restrict the rights of the owner or owners of any valid
18 mining claim located prior to the date of withdrawal or classi-
19 fication.

20 MINERAL EXPLORATION IN WILDERNESS AREAS

21 SEC. 306. Section 4(d)(3) of the Wilderness Act (16
22 U.S.C. 1133(d)(3)), is amended by striking out "1983" and
23 "1984" each place they appear and inserting in lieu thereof
24 "1993" and "1994" respectively.

12

1 LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE, DESTRUCTION, OR LOSS OF

2 CLAIM

3 SEC. 307. Mineral location or leasing activities author-
4 ized under this title shall be entered into or continued at the
5 financial risk of the individual party or parties undertaking
6 such work. The United States shall not be responsible or held
7 liable or bear any liability for the damage, destruction, or loss
8 of any mining claim, mill site, facility installed or erected,
9 income, or other property or investments resulting from the
10 actual use of such lands or portions thereof for the purposes
11 for which it was withdrawn or classified, except where such
12 damage, destruction, or loss results from the negligence of
13 the United States.

14 TITLE IV—MINERAL AND MATERIAL DATA

15 ACQUISITION AND ANALYSIS

16 IMPROVEMENT AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

17 SEC. 401. (a) The Secretary shall fully exercise his legal
18 authority to improve and strengthen the capabilities of the
19 United States for minerals and materials data collection,
20 compilation, analysis, and dissemination in a manner that
21 meets the mineral and material informational requirements of
22 the Government.

23 (b) The Secretary is authorized and directed to transfer
24 the State Mining and Mineral Resources and Research Insti-

1 tutes to the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of
2 Mines.

3 (c) The Bureau of Mines shall be the principal Federal
4 agency for mineral data collection, compilation, analysis, and
5 dissemination. In fulfilling its functions as principal agency,
6 the Bureau of Mines shall pursue its primary mission to
7 ensure the continued viability of the domestic minerals and
8 materials economy and the maintenance of an adequate min-
9 erals and materials base so that the Nation's economic,
10 social, strategic, and environmental needs can be better
11 served. In order to meet these objectives, the Bureau of
12 Mines shall—

13 (1) gather timely and authoritative information
14 concerning the conditions and trends in the mining and
15 materials segment of the economy, analyze and inter-
16 pret such information for the purpose of determining
17 whether such conditions and trends are interfering, or
18 are likely to interfere, with the achievement of the
19 policies of this Act, the Mining and Minerals Policy
20 Act of 1970, and the National Materials and Minerals
21 Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980;

22 (2) conduct investigations, studies, surveys, re-
23 search, and analyses relating to scientific, technological
24 innovation, and improved recovery and productivity in
25 the mining and materials industries; and

1 (3) cooperate with the Council in the Council's re-
2 sponsibility under section 201(b)(3) for formulating and
3 recommending to the President national policies de-
4 signed to improve conditions affecting the mineral and
5 material needs and resources of the Nation, and to
6 meet the social, economic, and national security goals
7 of the Nation.

8 (d) In carrying out its responsibility to classify the public
9 lands and examine the geologic structure, mineral resources,
10 and products of the public domain, the United States Geo-
11 logical Survey shall—

12 (1) emphasize minerals, including strategic and
13 critical minerals, and

14 (2) identify and classify the Nation's areas of po-
15 tential strategic and critical mineral deposits.

16 **TITLE V—CAPITAL FORMATION AND TAXATION**

17 **SEC. 501. TAX-EXEMPT FINANCING.**

18 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 103 of the Internal Revenue
19 Code of 1954 (relating to interest on certain governmental
20 obligations) is amended by redesignating subsection (h) as
21 subsection (j), and by inserting after subsection (g) the follow-
22 ing new subsection:

23 “(h) **AIR OR WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FACILI-**
24 **TIES.**—For purposes of this section, the term ‘air or water
25 pollution control facilities’ means—

1 “(1) any certified pollution control facility within
2 the meaning of section 169(d),

3 “(2) mining tailings ponds, dams, and related
4 pipelines and equipment, and

5 “(3) equipment used for mine reclamation activi-
6 ties.”.

7 (b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this
8 section shall apply with respect to obligations issued after the
9 date of enactment of this Act with and respect to taxable
10 years ending after such date.

11 **SEC. 502. DEDUCTION FOR POLLUTION CONTROL EXPENDI-**
12 **TURES.**

13 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 169 of the Internal Revenue
14 Code of 1954 (relating to amortization of pollution control
15 facilities) is amended—

16 (1) by striking out “60-month” in the last sen-
17 tence of subsection (a) and by inserting in lieu thereof
18 “amortization”, and by revising the first sentence of
19 such subsection (a) to read as follows: “Every person,
20 at his election, shall be entitled to a deduction with re-
21 spect to the amortization of the amortizable basis of
22 any certified pollution control facility (as defined in
23 subsection (d)), based on any amortization period of
24 from one month to 60 months, as is selected by the
25 taxpayer.”;

1 (2) by striking out in subsection (b) “and to begin
2 the 60-month period” and by inserting in lieu thereof
3 “, its choice of amortization period, and its election to
4 begin the amortization period”;

5 (3) by striking out paragraph (4) of subsection (d),
6 by striking out in paragraph (3) of such subsection (d)
7 “Health, Education, and Welfare” and by inserting in
8 lieu thereof “Health and Human Services”, and by re-
9 vising paragraph (1) of such subsection (d) to read as
10 follows:

11 “(1) CERTIFIED POLLUTION CONTROL FACILI-
12 TY.—The term ‘certified pollution control facility’
13 means land or property of a character subject to depre-
14 ciation under section 167—

15 “(A) which is acquired, constructed, recon-
16 structed, or erected for the primary purpose of
17 abating or controlling water or atmospheric pollu-
18 tion or contamination by removing, altering, dis-
19 posing, storing, or preventing the creation or
20 emission of pollutants, contaminants, wastes, or
21 heat, and

22 “(B) which is certified by the Federal certify-
23 ing authority or the State certifying authority as
24 meeting or furthering Federal or State require-

1 ments for abatement or control of water or atmos-
2 pheric pollution or contamination.

3 The fact that a portion of the costs of any property
4 will be recovered over its useful life through the recov-
5 ery of wastes or otherwise in the operation of such
6 property shall not be taken into account in determining
7 under subparagraph (A) the primary purpose for which
8 such property is acquired, constructed, reconstructed,
9 or erected.”;

10 (4) by striking out subsection (e); and

11 (5) by revising subsection (f) to read as follows:

12 “(f) AMORTIZABLE BASIS.—For purposes of this sec-
13 tion, the term ‘amortizable basis’ means the adjusted basis
14 (for determining gain).”.

15 (b) INVESTMENT CREDIT.—Section 46(c)(5) of such
16 Code (relating to applicable percentage in case of certain pol-
17 lution control facilities) is amended to read as follows:

18 “(5) APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE IN THE CASE OF
19 CERTAIN POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITIES.—Not-
20 withstanding paragraph (2), in the case of property—

21 “(A) with respect to which an election under
22 section 169 applies, and

23 “(B) the useful life of which (determined
24 without regard to section 169) is not less than 5
25 years,

1 100 percent shall be the applicable percentage for pur-
2 poses of applying paragraph (1) with respect to the
3 property.”.

4 (c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this
5 section shall apply to amounts paid or incurred after Decem-
6 ber 31, 1980.

7 TITLE VI—REGULATORY REFORM

8 RULEMAKING COST EFFECTIVENESS

9 SEC. 601. (a) Section 553(b) of title 5 of the United
10 States Code is amended by striking out “and” at the end of
11 paragraph (2), by striking out the period at the end of para-
12 graph (3) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon, and by
13 adding after paragraph (3) the following:

14 “(4) a statement of the need for and objectives of
15 the proposed rule; and

16 “(5) a description of all reasonable alternative
17 public or private means for achieving the objectives of
18 the proposed rule, together with an explanation of how
19 the proposed rule achieves the objectives at lower cost
20 or with fewer adverse effects than the other alterna-
21 tives described.”.

22 (b) Such section 553 is amended by redesignating sub-
23 sections (c), (d), and (e) as subsections (d), (f), and (g), respec-
24 tively, and—

25 (1) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

1 “(c) If an agency determines that a rule is a major rule,
2 the agency shall also include in the notice of proposed rule-
3 making a description of the principal facts and assumptions
4 on which the agency intends to rely in its consideration of the
5 rule, and an identification of the reports, documents, studies
6 prepared by staff or consultants as well as other materials
7 considered by the agency.”,

8 (2) by inserting in subsection (d) (as redesignated
9 in this subsection) after the first sentence the following:

10 “If the comments received under the preceding sen-
11 tence reveal that there are disputed factual issues, the
12 agency shall conduct such additional proceedings as the
13 agency determines are appropriate for the resolution of
14 such issues, including informal public hearings, meet-
15 ings or conferences, mediation, presentation of wit-
16 nesses for direct and cross-examination, and additional
17 opportunity for preparation of written rebuttals to any
18 materials required to be included in the notice of pro-
19 posed rulemaking under this subsection.”, and

20 (3) by inserting after subsection (d) (as redesignat-
21 ed in this subsection) the following:

22 “(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an
23 agency may only promulgate a final major rule if the agency
24 determines that the relevant matter before the agency as a
25 result of the rulemaking proceedings indicates that the rule

1 will substantially achieve the regulatory objectives set forth
2 under subsection (b)(4) in the manner that best combines low
3 cost and the fewest adverse effects in comparison with alter-
4 native means of achieving such objectives set forth under
5 subsection (b)(5).”.

6 (c) Section 706 of title 5 of the United States Code is
7 amended by striking out “and” in paragraph (1), striking out
8 the period at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting in lieu
9 thereof “; and”, and inserting after paragraph (2) the follow-
10 ing:

11 “(3) set aside a major rule if it finds (A) that the
12 agency relied upon materials as to which there was no
13 opportunity to comment under subsection (d) of section
14 553 of this title, or (B) that the agency failed to utilize
15 additional proceedings provided by such subsection and
16 that such failure precluded the full presentation of facts
17 and arguments necessary for a fair determination of the
18 issues in the rulemaking proceeding taken as a
19 whole.”.

20 TITLE VII—NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE

21 POLICY

22 SEC. 701. The uninterrupted availability of strategic
23 and critical materials is essential as a measure of national
24 defense and the goals of the Congress.

1 **AVAILABILITY OF MONEYS**

2 **SEC. 702.** Section 9(b) of the Strategic and Critical Ma-
3 terials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98h(b)) is amended to
4 read as follows:

5 “(b) All moneys received from the sale of materials in
6 the stockpile under paragraphs (5) and (6) of section 6(a) shall
7 be covered into the fund. Such money shall be available for
8 the acquisition of strategic and critical materials under sec-
9 tion 6(a)(1) and for transportation related to such acquisition
10 but for no other purpose.”.

11 **REQUIREMENT OF AUTHORITY FUNDS**

12 **SEC. 703.** Section 5 of the Strategic and Critical Mate-
13 rials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98d) is amended by striking
14 out subsection (a) and redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as
15 subsections (a) and (b), respectively.

16 **TITLE VIII—ANTITRUST RESTRICTIONS**

17 **REVIEW OF ANTITRUST LAWS, RULES, AND REGULATIONS**

18 **SEC. 801.** (a) The Attorney General of the United
19 States shall conduct a review of the antitrust laws, rules, and
20 regulations of the United States to determine the extent to
21 which they are consistent with the policy set forth in this
22 Act. Such review shall include—

23 (1) an analysis of the relevance of such laws,
24 rules, and regulations to the mining, minerals, and ma-
25 terials industries,

1 (2) recommendations on revisions of antitrust
2 policy, both legislative and administrative, necessary to
3 promote cooperative government and industry research
4 and development, participation at international miner-
5 als and materials forums, the competitiveness of do-
6 mestic industries in international markets, and any
7 other goal consistent with the policies set forth in this
8 Act, and

9 (3) an examination of the effect of the antitrust
10 policies of the United States on productivity and profit-
11 ability in the mineral and material producing and proc-
12 essing industries, especially to the extent that such
13 policies prohibit or inhibit cooperative research, vertical
14 integration, and joint ventures.

15 (b) The final product of the review required by subsec-
16 tion (a) shall take such form so as to be available for scrutiny
17 by interested parties.

18 **TITLE IX—FOREIGN POLICY**

19 **CENTRALIZATION OF MINERALS AND MATERIALS**

20 **INFORMATION**

21 **SEC. 901. The Secretary shall—**

22 (1) conduct a thorough analysis of the foreign
23 mineral and materials information requirements and re-
24 sources of all departments and agencies of the execu-
25 tive branch of the United States Government, including

23

1 an assessment of the possible roles of foreign service
2 officers and resource officers in the State Department
3 in contributing to mineral and material information col-
4 lection, and make recommendations on methods of im-
5 proving data collection procedures to better meet such
6 requirements,

7 (2) direct the centralization of responsibility for
8 the maintenance of a coordinated Federal repository of
9 foreign mineral, material, and related information in
10 the United States Bureau of Mines, and

11 (3) ensure that the Bureau of Mines maintains its
12 foreign mineral, material, and related information re-
13 pository to be responsive to the information needs of
14 all Federal agencies.

15 **SECRETARY OF STATE REPORT**

16 **SEC. 902.** The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970
17 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

18 “**SEC. 3.** The Secretary of State shall submit to the
19 Secretary of the Interior an annual report on the foreign
20 policy of the United States as it relates to the availability of
21 minerals for domestic use. In such report the Secretary of
22 State shall evaluate—

23 “(1) whether the foreign policy of the United
24 States is consistent with the national security and the
25 economic interests of the Nation,

1 “(2) whether such foreign policy promotes a stable
2 foreign environment for United States mineral invest-
3 ments abroad, and
4 “(3) future initiatives in foreign policy that could
5 improve the minerals security of the United States.
6 The Secretary of the Interior shall include such report in the
7 report to Congress provided for in section 2.”.

○